

JORDAN TIMES

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Three die in Madagascar violence

ANTANANARIVO, May 30 (R). — Three people have been killed and police have made some 150 arrests in riots in the republic of Madagascar, an official statement said tonight. Rioters set fire to buildings and looted shops today, the second day of disturbances in this capital city of the Indian Ocean island state. Reliable sources said one of the dead was a French secretary, identified as Madame Artemon. She was hit by a stray bullet as she watched the riots from an embassy window some 800 metres from the main Independence Avenue in central Antananarivo, where the most violent clashes took place. The other two dead were both Malagasy nationals, one a passer-by and the other a police officer. It was not immediately known how they had died.

Western powers to meet on Africa

WASHINGTON, May 30 (R). — An international conference will be held in Paris next week to discuss a joint Western and African response to Soviet and Cuban military involvement in Africa, the U.S. State Department said today. Spokesman Hoddin Carter announced that the United States would attend the meeting. French diplomatic sources said the other participants would include Britain, West Germany and Canada. It was not known which African countries would attend, they added. Spokesman Carter said there was no specific plan for a joint response, adding that the United States does not anticipate playing a leading role and certainly would not provide combat troops.

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Prince Hassan highlights need for "woman power" as Regional Conference for Arab Women opens

By Ian Kellas
 Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, May 30. — The Regional Conference for Arab Women was formally opened this morning with a speech by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan which frankly spelt out Jordan's need for more "woman power".

"I do not want to be accused of being opportunistic," the Prince told a more-than-usually decorative assembly at the Palace of Culture. "Let me say that we do not limit the participation of women in the development process to her role as a worker or employee."

Nevertheless the main theme of his speech was that there are compelling economic reasons in Jordan for encouraging women to join the labour force.

Jordan, he said, is a country which faces not only the problems of Israeli aggression and the scarcity of resources but also the problem of success. Rapid economic growth, he suggested, had left the country with a number of social imbalances. One of these is the "growth of Amman which has gone beyond controllable limits for the time being".

Another problem was caused by the fact that at an earlier date Jordan concentrated on "the basic infrastructure including bridges, roads, communication lines and buildings without developing a clear concept of the social and human dimensions resulting from such over-emphasis".

Foreign grant aid is now less easy to get because Jordan's notable increase in income, he said, and this makes the finan-



His Highness Prince Hassan officiates at the opening of the Regional Conference for Arab Women at the Palace of Culture Tuesday. To his left is ECWA Executive Secretary Mohammad Sa'id Al Attar and member of the National Consultative Council Mrs. In'am Mufti. To his right is Minister of Labour Lsam Ajlouni. (JNA photo)

cing of social projects a problem.

Ambitious development plans, coupled with the demands of the oil producing states, left Jordan with another problem — labour. After 1973, Prince Hassan went on, "we moved from being a society suffering from unemployment to one afflicted by a scarcity in the labour force at all levels."

Jordan is opposed for philosophical reasons to imposing limitations on the emigration of labour. "We have therefore concentrated on the principle of increasing supply," the Prince said. "Which means a greater integration of women in deve-

lopment activities." This has the additional advantage that women are much less likely to emigrate, and that with their additional incomes they may even succeed in persuading their husbands to stay as well. The Prince felt that initially it would be economic growth which would pull women into the work force. But there would come a time when the participation of women in the economy would itself contribute to growth.

There is a kind of bump to get over first however.

(Continued on p. 2)

King visits army units



His Majesty King Hussein chats with Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker (right) during a visit to army positions today with members of the National Consultative Council.

AMMAN, May 30 (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein, accompanied by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, president and members of the National Consultative Council, and the chief of the Royal Court today visited a number of army units and frontline positions and were briefed on the progress of the military training programme. They were also shown vehicles, equipment and weapons used by the Jordanian armed forces. The King and his companions were greeted on arrival by Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker who had earlier in the day received the president and members of the National Consultative Council, and briefed them on the development of the Jordanian armed forces.

Carter warns NATO can't be indifferent to Soviets in Africa

WASHINGTON, May 30 (R). — President Carter, opening a two-day NATO summit conference here today, said Western defence alliance members could not be indifferent to the Soviet and Cuban penetration of Africa.

He told the leaders of the 14 other Atlantic pact countries: "Our alliance centres on Europe, but our vigilance cannot be limited to the continent. In recent years, expanding Soviet power has increasingly penetrated beyond the North Atlantic area."

"As I speak today, the activities of the Soviet Union and Cuba in Africa are preventing individual nations from determining their own course."

"As members of the world's greatest alliance, we cannot be indifferent to these events — because of what they mean for Africa, and because of their effect on the long-term interests of the alliance."

"I welcome the efforts of individual NATO allies to work for peace in Africa, and to support nations and peoples in need — most recently in Zaire."

The president's keynote policy speech set the sombre mood of the summit talks in the face of the growing military might of the Soviet Union.

His comments did not match the stridency of statements Sunday by his national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, but they were a far cry from Carter's remarks a year ago that the United States no longer need have an "inordin-

ate fear" of communism.

The NATO summit — the first in Washington — will have before it a report from military chiefs and experts on long-term defence planning.

This is aimed at preserving the credibility of the North Atlantic pact strategy and adapting the alliance's forces to the needs of the 1980s.

President Carter, at the opening ceremony in the Kennedy Centre for the Performing Arts here, warned that the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries posed a military threat to the Atlantic alliance which far exceeded their legitimate security needs.

"For more than a decade, the military power of the Soviet Union has steadily expanded, and it has grown consistently more sophisticated," he said.

The president then declared: "Today we can meet that military challenge. But we cannot be sure of countering the future military threat unless our alliance modernises its forces and adds additional military power."

Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, addressing the opening session as current honorary president of the NATO Council, did not make any direct reference to his country's dispute with alliance member-state Greece and the Cyprus problem.

Mr. Ecevit, shortly after his arrival here last night, had a private meeting with Greek Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis on their disputes over Cyprus and the Aegean sea.

Mobutu says all white hostages massacred

RABAT, May 30 (R). — Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko said today that rebels had massacred all the Europeans taken hostage when they retreated from the Zaire mining town of Kolwezi.

"According to information from our special services, the hostages in the hands of the rebels have all been liquidated, men, women and children," he said.

The massacre occurred on Saturday, and the exact number of Europeans killed was still not known, the president added at a news conference given at the end of a visit to Morocco. "The tragedy took place on Saturday in the bush. Where

exactly? I cannot say," the Zaire leader said.

"But I have asked my advisers in Kinshasa to inform the ambassadors of all countries involved in this tragedy," he added.

French Defence Ministry officials in Paris tonight said they had no information about the fate of possible hostages still in rebel hands.

Some 150 French legionnaires have remained in Kolwezi, looking for whites still in the bush and any hostages.

The French Foreign Ministry said tonight France had not been informed by Zaire of any French national killed while held hostage.

Sadat gives his peace initiative two months to succeed or fail

CAIRO, May 30 (R). — President Anwar Sadat said here today that he expected a result in the stalled peace talks with Israel within two months — either progress or failure.

Speaking to foreign correspondents at his Nile Delta residence near Cairo, President Sadat was replying to a question about the possibility of convening an Arab summit conference in the near future.

The president said: "I would like it to take place at least after two months, because I think in two months we will reach a result — either the peace process gains momentum or it proves to be a failure."

He said he was in almost daily contact with President Carter on the Middle East situation and was waiting for the moment when the U.S. declared itself a full partner in the dispute.

He recalled that the second Sinai disengagement agreement with Israel expired next October and not only the mandate of the U.N. Emergency Force.

"The second disengagement agreement between me and Israel expires in October and this much deeper than the mandate of the United Nations forces. I have described this as the big test," President Sadat said.

The duration of the agreement, signed on Sept. 1, 1975, is not specified either in the text of the accord or its annex.

According to the text the UNEF mandate is renewed annually.

President Sadat said the U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Herman Eilts last week travelled to Washington for consultations on a detailed report of Egypt's latest views on the Middle East situation.

Mr. Sadat complained that Israel has not changed its position on the talks, since the walkout of the Egyptian Foreign

Minister Mohammad Ibrahim Kamel from the political talks in Jerusalem last January.

President Sadat said Egypt was ready to resume direct peace negotiations once Israel produced new ideas.

"Whenever there are new elements from the Israeli side, Egypt will be open-hearted and open-minded to receive them and start direct negotiations and not before that."

"There is now a stalemate to a certain extent, but the peace process has not frozen. It is in a slow motion," he said.

He said if Israel produced new ideas, Egypt would come up with new ideas from its side.

In occupied Jerusalem, Israel's new President Yitzhak Navon called on President Sadat last night to renew the stalemated Middle East peace talks.

In his inaugural address after being sworn in as his country's fifth president, Mr. Navon told the Knesset that Israel has long searched for peace. He also paid tribute to President Sadat for his decision to visit Jerusalem last November.

"I urge President Sadat to renew the talks," he said. "Too many hopes of both our peoples have been built up to now cause them any disappointment."

In Vienna Israeli Attorney General Gabriel Bach said yesterday it would be suicidal for Israel to agree to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank.

Speaking at a press conference in Vienna, Dr. Bach said the risks would be too great

and Israel could not afford to lose a single war against an Arab country because this would mean complete destruction of the Israeli state.

He said his country's proposal for provisional internal autonomy on the West Bank was the best practical starting point for peace negotiations.

He said he still hoped Israel could reach agreement with Egypt and Jordan. This would considerably reduce the danger of war in the Middle East.

EGYPT WILL GO TO WAR IF ETHIOPIA TAMPERS WITH NILE WATERS OR ATTACKS SUDAN

CAIRO, May 30 (R). — President Anwar Sadat said today Egypt would go to war if any power tried to deprive it of the Nile waters or attacked Sudan.

A correspondent asked Mr. Sadat at a news conference about reports that Ethiopia planned to build a dam on Lake Tana, one of the Nile sources.

"As you know we depend upon the Nile 100 per cent in our life. We depend totally upon the Nile so if anyone at any moment thinks to deprive us of our life, we shall never hesitate because it is a matter of life or death," Mr. Sadat said.

Asked if he would go to war, the president replied: "Yes, if you do not go to war for a matter of life or death, and water is life for your people, then for what reason do you go to war?"

Mr. Sadat was asked what would be Egypt's attitude in the event of a threat to Sudan as a result of the Eritrean-Ethiopian conflict.

President Sadat said: "It is a matter of life or death for Egypt and if anything happens against Sudan we shall join the same moment with the Sudanese."

Egypt and Sudan have a mutual defence pact and an ambitious political and economic integration programme.

BREZHNEV IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE, May 30 (R). — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev arrived here today for a four-day state visit reaffirming Kremlin confidence in Czechoslovakia's Communist leadership.

He was given a noisy and good-humoured reception orchestrated by cheerleaders along the 12-kilometre route to the Czechoslovak leader's official residence.

The Brezhnev visit was timed as a demonstrative show of support for Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak three months after a reported factional fight between moderates and hard-liners in the ruling Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium. Dr. Husak, party leader since 1969, is regarded as a moderate.

Following Israeli lobbying

NATO expected to issue bland statement on M.E.

WASHINGTON, May 30 (Agencies). — NATO ministers meeting here this week will urge all parties in the Middle East to work for a negotiated settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, U.S. officials said last night.

They said the final communiqué will contain a "bland and anodyne" reference to the Middle East problem.

Diplomatic observers expected it to reaffirm the alliance's support for a negotiated settlement on the basis of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 in 1967.

U.S. officials said there probably would not be any reference to Palestinian rights at a point that earlier had been under consideration.

President Carter and other NATO leaders have been concerned that the momentum generated by President Sadat's historic trip to Israel last November should not be lost.

U.S. officials said the NATO countries would not call for a total Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories. This had never been U.S. policy, they added.

Israeli press reports claimed today that hard lobbying by Israeli embassies in Washington and other capitals of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation has softened the draft statement by NATO on the Middle East.

Israeli officials said they had no independent confirmation of the news reports from Washington, but they acknowledged that the United States had been pushing for a strongly worded statement backing President Carter's Mideast policy.

Anticipating a tough stand by the NATO foreign ministers meeting in Washington, the Israeli Foreign Ministry published a communiqué Monday saying Israel would be "very surprised by a one-sided NA-

TO declaration."

Israeli embassies in the 15 NATO countries also were instructed to campaign against a "far reaching resolution," the officials said.

The reports said the final NATO communiqué is likely to make a general reference to U.N. Security Council Resolution 242, dropping a call for granting "legitimate rights" to the Palestinians or for Israeli withdrawal on all three fronts: Egyptian, Jordanian and Syrian.

Ecevit will visit Moscow

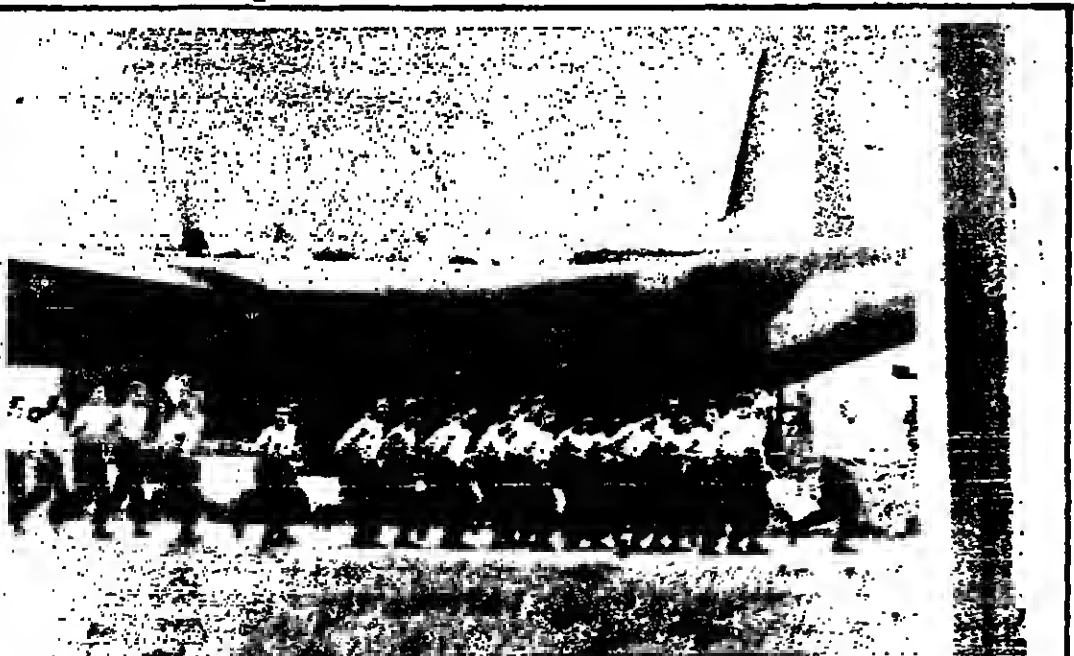
MOSCOW, May 30 (R). — Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit is to visit Moscow for talks with Soviet leaders in the second half of June, the Turkish embassy said today.

Mr. Ecevit's trip follows rejection by a U.S. Senate committee earlier this month of President Carter's plan to lift a congressional arms embargo imposed on Turkey after the 1974 invasion of Cyprus.

Shortly before the Senate's decision Soviet Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, Chief of General Staff, visited Ankara at the head of a high-ranking military delegation.

Marshal Ogarkov told Mr. Ecevit that his government wanted to include military projects in developing closer relations with Turkey, on the southeastern flank of the NATO alliance.

Mr. Ecevit is also expected to discuss a document on good relations between the two neighbours — members of opposing military alliances — which was drawn up under former Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, but has not yet been signed.



Life goes on in Shaba Province...

Two aspects of life for Belgian paratroopers in Zaire's Shaba Province are shown in these photos. Above, paratroopers of the 1st Battalion jog in front of one of their C-130 Hercules transport planes at Kamina airbase, while below, an off-duty soldier tries out his culinary skills by frying a panfull of French fried potatoes. (AP wirephotos)



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Any takers for a good idea?

The proposal by Crown Prince Hassan to establish an Arab-European centre to transfer technology from the industrialised to the developing states was made, appropriately enough, at a gathering of private businesspeople from Europe and the Arab World. The Crown Prince's offering Amman as a site for the headquarters of the proposed centre should cause Jordanian businessmen and businesswomen to think through the full possibilities of this country's role in the global process of technological transfer and the industrialisation of the developing regions of the world, such as the Middle East.

It would be wrong -- if expedient -- for Jordan's economy to develop by the strength of a handful of large industrial and manufacturing concerns such as the phosphate, potash, chemical fertiliser, tobacco, pharmaceuticals, cement and petroleum refinery industries, to mention only the most obvious. The healthiest development path for Jordan lies in the growth of hundreds of small- and medium-size industries catering to the Jordanian-Syrian market in the first place and simultaneously to the enormous markets of the Gulf that are an easy two-day truck drive away.

But for these smaller industrial units to grow, they have to compete with the research and development and financial capabilities of the larger companies, both Jordanian and foreign, and in nine cases out of ten, the larger companies will dominate or even monopolise the market. The concept of a centre to help the transfer of appropriate technology would go a long way to giving those smaller companies the technological input they often lack to take on new ventures.

This is a relevant proposal that has been put forth, and it is now up to the private sector, perhaps through the chambers of industry and commerce and other such bodies, to discuss it in real depth.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The newspapers in their editorials Tuesday followed up His Majesty King Hussein's recent statements to the Chicago Tribune in which he called for an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories before anything else can be done on the Middle East issue.

AL RA'I asks: what is the point of frequent suggestions on the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip or the rest of occupied areas as long as Israel is not prepared to evacuate them? Such a sterile talk, the newspaper adds, will not restore land or rights, as long as Israel is busy setting up settlements in the Arab land and insisting on keeping them.

Such talk, in the present circumstances, might only lead to more differences of opinion over an issue which Israel alone should decide: whether to withdraw or not, or whether to make war or place the area in a state of no war, no peace.

Hence, AL RA'I continues, King Hussein's statement to the American newspaper was clear and straightforward. Jordan rejects Menachem Begin's proposal for an interim five-year period of self-government for the West Bank, because Jordan has never believed in a temporary solution -- a solution which would tally with the continued Israeli intention of establishing and maintaining settlements.

AL DUSTOUR centres on two basic points mentioned in King Hussein's interview with the Chicago Tribune. First: there is no alternative to an Israeli pullback; second: the Palestinian people ought to take part in any efforts to bring peace to the area and be given the chance to determine their own future.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Art exhibition

Continuing: An exhibition of lithographs and gouaches by Jean Miotte at the French Cultural Centre, Jabel Luweibdeh. The exhibition ends today.

Military exhibitions

Continuing: Displays of arms and war equipment in commemoration of Army Day. These outdoor displays are taking place in all major cities in Jordan and will continue till Friday, June 2.

Film Festival

Wednesday, May 31: "Akenfeld" from the United Kingdom. 8:30 p.m. Basman Cinema. This is the last film in the Film week organised by European cultural centres in Amman.

Zakat Fund will pool resources in attempt to centralise contributions to social welfare

This is the last of a two part series dealing with Islamic economics. In yesterday's issue we discussed the new Islamic Bank. Today's article is about zakat, the Islamic tax prescribed in the Quran.

By Ian Kellas
 Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN. — One of the five pillars of Islam is the zakat tax. All good Moslems should have been paying it since the Prophet first laid down with great precision just how it should be levied. But it is only a couple of months since a special central body for the collection and distribution of the tax has been established in Jordan.

Until the fund was established, it was up to each individual Moslem to decide to whom he would donate his contributions. According to Dr. Sami Hmoud, a banker who is one of the five members of

the private sector on zakat board, the advantage of the new fund is that "we can concentrate the resources in a pool ... we can regularise the payments."

What is more, by the terms of the law issued in the official gazette of Jan. 11 this year, the zakat-payer will no longer be liable to pay income tax on his contributions -- provide these do not exceed 25 per cent of his taxable income.

In its attempt to centralise and rationalise contributions towards social welfare, the Zakat Fund bears obvious similarities with the recently established Queen Alia Fund for Social Welfare. And indeed a

representative of the Queen Alia fund will sit on the board of the zakat tax. The new body will also be coordinating its activities closely with the Social Affairs Department.

The minister of Awqaf is by law, the chairman of the board of the Zakat Fund and the ministry will be closely concerned with the administration of the tax. This is not a matter of the state taking over the duties of the church. For a start, Islam has by and large done without a church, and secondly there is allowance in the shari'a (Islamic law) for the tax to be collected by the civil authorities. In the days of the caliphs, the last of whom were the sultans of the Ottoman empire, the contributions were paid directly to them.

The zakat is not a charity; it is a duty. According to Islamic authorities the civil po-

wer is obliged to defend the rights of the poor. If the zakat-tax-evader is killed in a skirmish with the tax authorities he does not go to heaven, according to Dr. Mohammad Saqr, a professor at Jordan University who is closely involved with the tax.

The zakat, Dr. Saqr told the Jordan Times, "is not a man-made tax, but ordained by Allah". There is a specific reference to it in sura number nine, verse 60 of the Koran. Together with the texts from the Hadith (conversations with the Prophet) and the Fiqh (texts of Islamic jurisprudence), this gives precise details of how the tax is to be assessed.

For many, people, the rate is two and a half per cent on the cash savings that have been made over the period of one year (the tax is paid annually). This means that if you

are foolish enough to try, you can evade the tax by lending all your savings to somebody else right at the end of the year.

Merchants however pay slightly different rates and in their case the tax is levied on their stocks. According to Dr. Hmoud, farmers who grow rain crops are meant to donate one tenth of their agricultural output, whereas those who use any kind of engine in their farming are liable to only five per cent.

The law stipulates who exactly is to benefit from the zakat contributions. The list includes the poor, hard-up students, orphans and the handicapped, the sick, and strangers in need of help. The new fund is expected, for instance, to set up a pool of money to help students at Jordan's universities. Dr. Hmoud says that this would mean that students

would no longer have to feel they were receiving "charity" from friends and relations. Awards moreover could be distributed according to greatest need.

The fund might also set up its own rehabilitation or training centres for the underprivileged or it may help to finance existing institutions.

The zakat was never apparently meant to replace other civil taxes, and will be collected together with them. There are reports that the returns which have been made to the Zakat Fund so far have been disappointing. But this is almost certainly because it is relatively little known. According to Majid Al Kaylani, a spokesman for the Ministry of Awqaf, sub-committees are now being set up to publicise and administer the tax in the outlying districts of the kingdom.

Prince Hassan highlights need for "woman power" as Regional Conference for Arab Women opens

(Continued from p. 1)

When women leave their agricultural way of life and move to the city they tend not to go out to work. But this situation is changing, Prince Hassan said, as economic activity increases the size of the market and creates more diversified job opportunities.

The Prince went on to point out that women in Jordan are free to vote and to run for public office; that equal opportunities of education have been provided for Jordanian girls and that Jordanian women are beginning to enter new fields such as the councils of the labour unions, private businesses of their own and the armed forces.



The Crown Prince argued that it was wrong to think that Islam did not sufficiently recognise the rights of women. As he put it: "Islam urged a greater position of honour for the woman as mother than it did for the man as father; it specifically called for the education of women and gave them the rights of inheritance as well as ownership of business and property."

Regional follow-up to world meeting

The conference, a regional follow up to the world meeting on women which took place in Mexico in 1975 -- is being held here under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) and the U.N. Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.

After the opening session and a break for lunch the participants met again in the evening at a brand new conference hall inside the Chambers of Commerce building near the Second Circle.

After electing officers they will begin detailed discussion of the Regional Plan of Action. The draft for this was first prepared by ECWA and subsequently revised by a meeting of U.N. and ECWA experts which took place in Amman 15-20 April. When finally approved, the plan is intended to act as a "beacon" and guide for individual nations.

A few statistics

The countries of West Asia in general share a very fast population growth rate -- put



Princess Basma (third from the right) listens intently during the opening session Tuesday of the Regional Conference for Arab Women held in the Palace of Culture, the King Hussein Youth City.

in the draft report at three per cent. Over 48 per cent of the population of the region is under the age of 15. This in part explains why the proportion of the total population which is "economically active" is no more than 32 per cent in any country of the region and in places as low as 22 per cent. The proportion of women in the labour force ranges throughout the region from 18.5 per cent to 3.5 per cent. But it is notable that of the women who do work, from 60 to 80 per cent are engaged in the agricultural sector.

The member states of ECWA are of course united by the Arab culture. But there are very big differences in their economic and social development. For this reason the plan of action is necessarily couched in general terms, and is broad in its approach.

Draft recommendations

Women must be allowed greater participation in the affairs of their countries at three levels, the draft plan declares. They must play a bigger part in deciding policy; they must be given more job opportunities and they must enjoy the fruits of their work on an equal basis with men.

Action is planned under 12 headings. In its chapter on action within the legal field, the paper states that equal rights for men and women should be ensured and it mentions in particular the importance of allowing women to vote and stand for elections.

But the draft plan adds that legislation alone will not be sufficient. It recognises that "there is a residue of spurious

values and attitudes that had accumulated during the periods of decline and stagnation of the region's culture". The role of the media and of education are for this reason given a good deal of attention in the plan.

It recommends, for instance, that women should be appointed to the committees which choose programmes for the T.V.; that school text books which reinforce traditional stereotypes should be rewritten and that stamps and medals should be issued to publicise the achievements of women.

Campaigns against illiteracy, and technical training are given priority in the field of education. Efforts must be made

Rights within the family

All the same, the plan is not just concerned with getting women out of the house and into the labour market. "The family is the basic unit of Arab society", it states. Health, and family planning programmes should be supported. Men and women the paper continues, must be assured of the right to choose their marriage partners freely. There must be strict implementation of laws specifying a minimum marriage age, and there must be created an "awareness against costly dowries and marriage rituals and celebrations".

Emphasis is given in the plan to the importance of rural areas, where, it says, two thirds of the population of the region live. Efforts to improve the life of rural and bedouin women should revolve around agricultural reforms -- the setting

up of agro-industries and co-operatives and the provision of special loans. The paper also says that women's groups and organisations must be encouraged outside urban areas.

The fact that there is no recognised way of accounting the

economic role of women who stay at home is evidence of the need for better statistics and information about women. The paper winds up by saying that this is the sort of field in which international cooperation could be very useful.

NOTICE TO OUR READERS

The Jordan Times has started publishing a weekly rundown of events and activities taking place in Jordan. The section is called **Jordan Weekly Calendar** and will appear each Friday for a look at the week ahead.

We invite all clubs, societies, cultural centres and schools to inform us of their activities, exhibitions, meetings and outings that are open to the public. Help us help you to publicise your public events: charity bazaars, school open days, concerts, art, photo or commercial exhibitions, theatrical performances, films, lectures and sporting events.

Be sure to inform us of your activities in plenty of time for these items to be published in the weekly listing.

The Jordan Times will also continue to publish daily notices of events under the **WHAT'S GOING ON** section each day as well as the weekly listing. Please write to us at P.O. Box 6710, telephone 67171 or call in at our offices on the Amman-Sweileh road.

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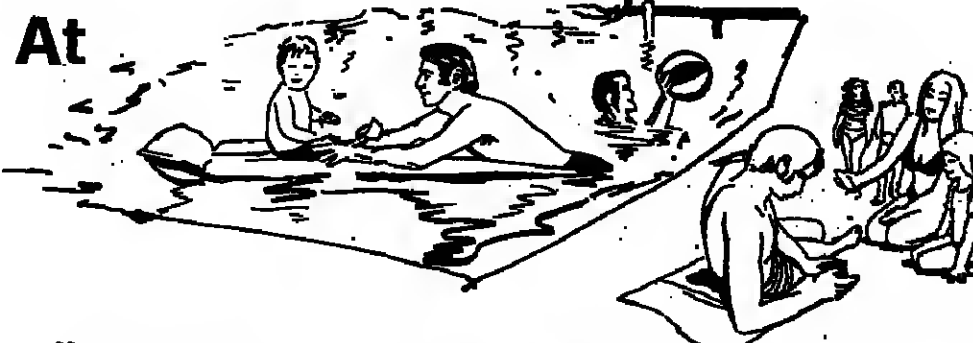
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Jordan makes long overdue effort to come to grips with the biggest constraint on development: the flight of labour

Jordan is in the rare position of being both a heavy exporter and importer of labour. According to recent statistics from the Ministry of Labour, there are between 250,000 to 300,000 Jordanian nationals working abroad. One need only consider that Jordan's domestic workforce consists of only 400,000 workers, to realise how unusual this situation is. At the same time, there are about 70,000 imported labourers working in Jordan.

The article below deals with Jordan's efforts to grapple with the labour shortage problem. In tomorrow's paper, we will be running an article by Judith Perera of Middle East Magazine on the labour problems that other Middle East countries face: while in some states migrant labour swamps the indigenous population, others are suffering huge inflows of illegal work-seekers.

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The bilateral labour agreement signed with Pakistan earlier this month heralds the start of a long overdue effort by Jordanian officials to come to grips with the confused labour picture in the country.

Senior officials at the Labour Ministry, the National Planning Council and the Office of Crown Prince Hassan have all confirmed each other's views that labour is the biggest constraint on Jordan's development effort, as well as the major factor in the continuing high rate of inflation.

In interviews with the Jordan Times, these and other officials also suggested that the labour turmoil of the past three years may be coming to an end, and the government and the private sector may be on the verge of bringing the labour picture under control.

control — a picture that looked uncontrollable only twelve months ago.

Jordan's current labour dilemmas are a direct result of the country's recent economic history. In the late sixties and early seventies, Jordan always suffered from an abundance of skilled workers who could not find work. The unemployment rate regularly hovered around the ten per cent mark less than a decade ago, and in those circumstances the government was happy to see its nationals take up work in the high-salaried jobs of the neighbouring Arab oil-producing states. Besides providing employment that was not available in Jordan, these jobs abroad also helped Jordan because the emigrant workers sent back large amounts of their salaries in the form of remittances, which provided sorely-needed foreign exchange and investment capital in the Jordanian economy.

Because of these advantages to an outflow of labour, the government never bothered to keep a record of how many and what kinds of workers were leaving the country.

But the situation has changed radically since 1973, when the oil-induced boom in the Middle East spilled over into Jordan, and the continued high rate of economic activity in Jordan has created far greater demand for skilled workers.

With the outflow to neighbouring countries continuing at its traditional high rate, spot shortages of skilled workers appeared in Jordan for the first time in 1975 and 1976, and private sector companies found themselves having to pay higher salaries to retain Jordanians, as well as having to import foreign workers in the thousands to plug up the gaps that emerged in the labour picture.

Now Jordan finds itself in the awkward position of being both an exporter and an importer of labour, and the government has finally started taking action to live with this fact in a coherent and organized manner.

"We have been many years late in regulating the flow of labour," Labour Ministry Under-Secretary Jawad Anani told the Jordan Times in a recent interview here, "and now we are taking action to keep on top of the flow of workers in and out of the country."

He explained that the government's aim is not to restrict workers from coming or going, but simply to monitor their movements more closely and to try and gauge the amount of money they send in and out of the country with a view to channelling excess liquidity into productive long-term investments, for example.

Compensating for the high cost of exporting labour

The situation for Jordan has become difficult, because every worker who leaves Jordan today has to be replaced by an imported worker from another country.

The cost of exporting labour has also proved to be high, when one takes into account the cost of training workers who emigrate, the cost (including the "social cost") of importing replacement workers and the increased cost of production for Jordanian industries.

It is partly to help compensate for this price that Jordan pays for being a labour-exporter that Crown Prince Hassan last year proposed the establishment of an International Labour Compensation Facility (ILCF) to help redress the imbalance between

labour and capital.

"The oil-poor Arab countries can exchange for capital," Dr. Anani said, "and we have to move to the point where we eliminate the traditional assumption that cheap labour will always be available at any time and in any quantity. We have always treated capital with reverence, but we've never given the same reverence to labour. Because we labour exporters do not have tight controls on our outflow of workers, we now feel the pinch of these outflows. Signing bilateral agreements is the best way to regain some control over this labour picture, and we feel that concluding regional agreements with an eye to compensating the labour exporters for their provision of skilled workers is also appropriate."

Labour agreements

The first labour agreement signed with Pakistan is a model for others to be signed soon with Arab countries. Jordan imports thousands of workers from Pakistan, and the labour government will limit the flow of workers to arrangements that pass through government agencies in both countries.

This will allow employers here to be sure that their specifications for workers' skills are met, that an immigrant worker's term of employment is specified, that he or she does not shift jobs inside Jordan at will, and that the available skilled or semi-skilled workers can be matched with the available jobs.

It is more important for Jordan to sign labour agreements with the countries that import Jordanian workers, and such bilateral agreements are expected to be signed this year with Libya, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates, to name the most important. An agreement will also be signed with Egypt, which is a big supplier of workers to Jordan now.

Based on the findings of the Labour Ministry's first ever survey of Jordanian emigrant workers, it appears that there are between 250,000 and 300,000 Jordanian nationals working outside the country, with the highest concentrations in Saudi Arabia (100,000), Kuwait (80,000) and Libya (40,000).

This is higher than the estimate provided by officials last year, which was in the range of 150,000-200,000, and is certainly more accurate. And there are no signs that the regional demand for Jordanian workers has peaked. Visa applications for Jordanians to work in Saudi Arabia, for example, are averaging over 1,000 every month this

year, and Labour Ministry officials expect some 15,000 Jordanians to take up jobs in Saudi Arabia this year.

In other words, the high demand for Jordanian workers in other Arab countries is expected to persist for another five-to-seven years, according to several Jordanian officials, and the economic planners -- not to mention private sector employers -- will have to learn to live with this situation.

Getting on top of the situation

If the Labour Ministry gets on top of the situation, though, the outflow of labour may become less problematic for the economy as a whole. For example, precise knowledge of the emigration rate of specific skilled workers -- such as electricians or auto mechanics -- will allow the government to gear its vocational training policies to the areas where specific skills are in shortage. This kind of monitoring of labour movements is already being done by the new Employment Department, under the aegis of the Ministry of Labour.

It is expected that the Employment Department will soon take over responsibility for securing visas for all Jordanians wanting to work abroad, which would allow the department to keep track of emigrant workers with unprecedented precision.

In areas of strategic importance -- such as oil refinery engineers or electrical engineers, for example -- the department may be more active in dampening regional demand for Jordanian workers.

Similar tightening up is also anticipated on the other side of the picture -- imported foreign workers in Jordan. Labour Ministry and other officials say there are some 70,000 imported labourers in Jordan, primarily Egyptians, Syrians and Pakistanis, although this figure includes nearly 1,000 South Koreans working on projects in the Jordan Valley, and several hundred skilled Westerners brought in by foreign companies who have contracts in Jordan.

All foreign workers except Syrians are now supposed to register with the Labour Ministry and receive a labour permit. The Syrian workers will also be expected to undergo some form of registration procedure soon, and agricultural workers, who had previously been exempted from registering, will also have to register with the Labour Ministry.

This effort is also intended to curb the inflow of workers, but is intended to allow the government to have an accurate idea of exactly how many and what kinds of



An instructor (left) at the ILO-aided Hotel and Tourism Training Centre in Amman shows two chef trainees the fine art of peeling shrimp. The training centre is one example of local efforts to meet the rising demand for trained workers in many fields. (Jordan Times photo by Omar Jawad).

workers are coming to work in Jordan.

In March and April, 1,475 and 2,100 work permits respectively were issued for foreign workers, and this rate is expected to rise during the summer months, officials say, indicating that the continued outflow of Jordanian workers will be matched by a rising inflow of non-Jordanians.

And while Jordan's emigrant workers in the oil states are sending back around JD200 million a year in remittances, the foreign workers here are similarly sending home some of their earnings. This outflow of capital is not precisely known though one calculation puts it at about JD 5 million per year.

There has been recent interest expressed by Sudan, India and Thailand to send workers to Jordan.

Attacking the supply problem

Jordan's approach to the labour dilemma has been to attack the supply side, rather than to restrict the outflow of workers. The Vocational Training Corporation is already running some of its programmes to turn out skilled workers, and there are indications that more women are entering the workforce. The very low participation rate of women in the economy is one of the reasons why Jordan's domestic workforce is relatively small, at 400,000 workers, in a population of two million in the East Bank.

Labour Ministry officials say the participation rate of Jordanian women has risen from five per cent of eligible female workers in 1974 to nearly 12 per cent today. Many women are taking up relatively unskilled jobs at factories near their homes, such as in packing and packaging for the tobacco or pharmaceuticals industries.

Another factor that is starting to come into play is the natural rise in wages in the private sector primarily. With the high salaries in the oil states being the main attraction for emigrant workers, it is logical that efforts by Jordanian companies to retain workers here would focus on raising salaries.

Labour Ministry officials who have studied the matter say that price rises were higher than wage rises during the 1973-75 period, but then the two were level with each other in 1976-77, and now it seems that the rise in wages is slightly faster than the rise in prices.

The "social package"

This is seen as important because higher salaries can be the deciding factor in whether a Jordanian goes abroad or stays at home. And Jordan is reaching the stage at last where it has some other facilities to induce its workers to stay here, such as home ownership schemes, the new social security law, a national health plan that is under study and a generally rising level of social services, with better geo-

graphical distribution throughout the country.

This is the concept of "the social package" that Crown Prince Hassan mentions often, and in a recent interview he put it in terms of "addressing the ancillary services that workers require" to turn down job offers abroad that offer higher wages.

The combination of all these factors (and the good weather, of course) has started to bring the labour picture back into a more balanced position. The confusion and frenzy of the past two years is probably on the start of a downswing cycle now, and it is realistic to say that problems of the availability and cost of labour will slowly recede as the prime constraint on implementing the five-year plan and the prime fuel of inflation.

The next step of negotiating and signing bilateral labour agreements with several Arab states will be the most important part of the country's nascent and fragile labour policy, though it is an achievement already that the government has accepted the long-term reality of being both an importer and an exporter of labour.

The fact that a policy on labour has started to emerge is long overdue, most officials acknowledge, but there is also a unanimous feeling that the labour picture that had seemed so hopelessly chaotic, and economically debilitating only a year or two ago, has now started to settle down into a more manageable state.

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GENERAL TENDENCIES: You want to get involved in appealing new interests and activities but your time should be spent working on projects at hand.

ARIES (March 21 to Apr. 19) Study your true aims for the future and then formulate a plan to gain your goals. Personal ideas working also and improve your social life. Avoid one who gossips too much.

Taurus (Apr. 20 to May 20) Get together with advisers and then you can make right plans, decisions, quick action to new situations that arise. Don't change where reputation is concerned.

MINI (May 21 to June 21) Evening is best time to friends and to gain favors from them. A desire you will take more time to mature before you gain it.

CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You may have some new where credit and vocational situations are earned, but these are cleared up by tomorrow. Handle community affair well. Be happy with those you love.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Clarify certain ideas you have as become workable. Evening is best time to make a contact with one who is of a different background your own.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Take care of responsibilities as quickly as you can and free yourself of further. Avoid one who is a spendthrift.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Try to understand an association and you have more success together. Any situation arises, but you clear it up easily, try. Don't lose your temper at home.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Tackle your work from a different angle and you get much better results than in the past. A co-worker could be very trying right now, but get back on the beam. Be patient.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Consider some recreational activities, but only after you have finished your work. Put some unused talent to work, and get good results, advance more quickly in life.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) Make those changes now that will bring more harmony there. Handle business affairs wisely.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Time seems to drag now, but be sure to answer correspondence that is urgent. Don't labor under a health handicap - get it up you need.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Find right way to add to savings account and make more money so you can present holdings. Get advice from a fine expert in business. Follow it for best results.

World Cup extravaganza is also a chance to make money

BUENOS AIRES, May 30 (R). — Visitors here for the World Soccer Cup will find that Argentina is no longer the bargain basement it was about three years ago. Then a good quality leather jacket could be bought for a few dollars.

Since that time prices here have risen enormously and there are fears that the World Cup will drive them still higher.

Another real fear is that the 25-day sports extravaganza might seriously affect labour efficiency and output as the eyes of almost everyone in this soccer-mad country are likely to be glued to television screens.

Appeals by government officials to people not to look up on the championships solely as an opportunity to make a fast buck seem to have fallen on deaf ears.

Hotels have doubled their room rates for June (single: \$45 daily, double: \$55 daily) and shops and restaurants are likely to follow suit.

Since the start of this year inflation has risen by about ten per cent monthly and it seems likely that after the World Cup the cost of living index will be much higher.

There is great emphasis on the commercial exploitation of the tournament translators, guides, teleprinter operators and the like are asking more for their services to recoup in one month their real or imagined deprivations of the past years.

Despite high inflation, most people manage to survive by taking on two jobs. Many spend their money as fast as they earn it because of the almost daily drop in its purchasing value. Others put their savings into deposits of seven days at 80 per cent annual interest.

At the moment the hottest selling items here are radio and television sets.

"Our sales have quadrupled in the past month and we sell about a dozen sets (average

cost about \$500) daily compared with three or four previously," says Mr. Carlos Nunez, branch manager of one of the largest electrical appliance shops in the city.

He said buyers were generally groups of workers who planned to raffle off the set after the tournament.

In anticipation of the tourists coming here department stores are restocking their display windows.

Good leather shoes cost upwards of \$40 and leather jackets and coats around \$100.

"The World Cup tourists are out of the free-spending kind and we don't really expect to do a roaring business. But one never knows," one shop owner said.

Cigarettes average about 60 cents per pack, air mail postcards to Europe about 40 cents and cinema tickets two dollars.

Most private shops plan to start work early and cut down on lunch breaks to enable employees to watch the games.

The government is considering adjusting working hours to fit in with match times.

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL ROUNDUP

NEW YORK, May 30 (AP). — Andy Messersmith and Rawly Eastwick teamed for a one-hitter as the New York Yankees rode Graig Nettles' seventh-inning home run to a 2-0 victory over the Cleveland Indians Monday night.

Messersmith went five innings, allowing only Jim Norris' first-inning single, then Eastwick hurled four perfect innings of relief to gain the victory. Nettles' 11th homer of the year followed Lou Piniella's seventh-inning single.

In Monday's other American League games it was Boston 5, Toronto 4; Chicago 7, California 0; Oakland 6, Milwaukee 2;

Kansas City 8, Seattle 2; Baltimore 6, Detroit 3, and, in a doubleheader, Texas 7-1 over Minnesota in the first game and Minnesota 7-2 in the nightcap.

In the National League it was Montreal 4, Chicago 2; Cincinnati 7, Atlanta 5; San Francisco 8, Houston 1; Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 3 in 14 innings; Los Angeles 9, San Diego 6, and, in a twinbill, New York 7-2 over St. Louis in the opener and St. Louis 8-2 in the 10-inning second game.

Dwight Evans' eighth-inning homer lifted the Red Sox past Toronto and kept them two games ahead of the Yankees in the A.L. East.

Lee May drove in four runs with a pair of homers in the Orioles' victory over Detroit. The Rangers won their opener as Doc Ellis and Roger Moret teamed for a three-hitter and Al Oliver drove in four runs. Kasey Morales' two-run double keyed a four-run outburst for Minnesota in the first inning of the nightcap.

Ros Grimsley, with a four-hitter, became the N.L.'s first eight-game winner as the Expos, behind Tony Perez' pair of RBIs, beat the Cubs. Mike Lum's tie-breaking three-run homer capped a four-run eighth inning that lifted the Reds past Atlanta.

West German manager sees World Cup struggle

CORDOBA, Argentina, May 30 (R). — West German Manager Helmut Schoen said today it would be a major achievement for his team, now lacking most of the stars who gave it the World Cup four years ago, to reach the last eight of the competition in Argentina.

Giving his first full-scale press conference since arriving here, Schoen said: "It will be very difficult to win the World Cup in South America because Brazil and Argentina have very strong teams."

"It would be a good success for us to reach the second round. It will be a duel between South America and Europe," said Schoen, longest serving manager of any major football nation.

He expected Argentina and Brazil to reach the last four and be faced by two European teams, but which they would be was wide open. "At this moment it is not possible to say whether it will be Scotland, or Holland, or Germany ... for me this World Cup is open and it is not possible to choose a European team," he said.

The quietly spoken West

German manager, who has led his country's team for a remarkably successful 14-year era which included victory in the European Championship as well as the World Cup, was speaking to journalists at Ascochinga, the team's secluded headquarters 68 kms. from Cordoba.

Schoen, 62, added: "I think in the second to final round (the last eight), the teams must have a little bit of luck because the second to final round will be strong, very strong."

Schoen added that they had been glad to reach their peaceful headquarters in a hotel set in parkland, after a hectic and worrying period in Europe which included two defeats, by Brazil and Sweden.

He also agreed with a questioner that West Germany's automatic qualification for the World Cup as reigning champions meant it had less recent experience than the other sides of serious competitive matches, which could be a disadvantage.

Brazilian Manager Claudio Coutinho meanwhile sounded an ominous note when he said that Brazil, whose reputation has been built on silky attacking football, would be concentrating on defence in the coming championships.

He said he expected a shortage of goals with most teams aiming to stop their opponents scoring rather than risking a breach of their defences by playing greater priority on attack.

It is expected that Brazil will adopt the defensive 4-4-2 formation -- a far cry from 1958 when Pele and Company swept past their opponents with an imaginative 4-2-4 line-up.

Coutinho's cautious approach has been severely criticised in

THE BETTER HALF By Barnes



"You and your big mouth!"

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Prices closed mostly lower in quiet trading Tuesday, reflecting a lack of interest, dealers said. At 15:00 hrs. the F.T. index was down 3.7 at 472.4.

Government bonds fell by up to 3/8 point, with demand negligible ahead of possible further official moves to restrain money supply growth later this week, dealers added.

Equities closed steady at slightly lower levels. Gold shares advanced following the rise in the bullion price and Australian issues firmed, while U.S. and Canadian shares were mixed with a lower bias.

Oil shares fell by up to 2p and banks lost up to 4p.

Price of gold closed in London Tuesday at \$161.70/oz.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, (R). — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London foreign exchange market last night. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling	1.8190/8200	U.S. dollars
One dollar	2.1100/75	West German marks
	2.2580/2600	Dutch guilders
	1.9220/50	Swiss francs
	33.00/03	Belgian francs
	4.6220/60	French francs
	868.50/80	Italian lire
	222.90/223.10	Japanese yen
	4.6690/6705	Swedish crowns
	5.4410/25	Norwegian crowns
	5.6880/95	Danish crowns

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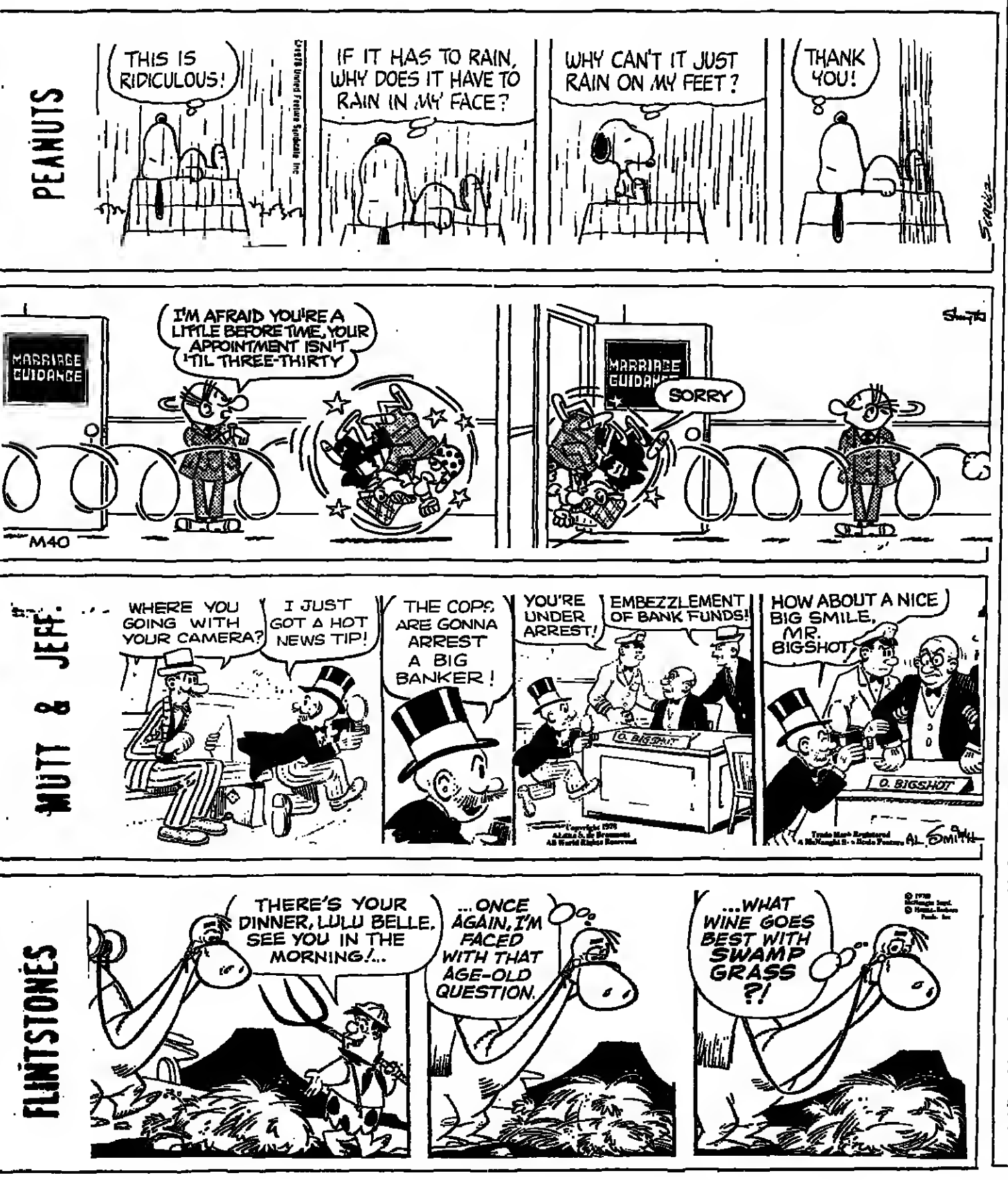
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Village Hotel, Jabel Amman, Tel. 22103/4.

OF THREE set for lunch, and a

12-3 p.m. and 7-12 p.m. steaks.

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WASHINGTON, May 30 (AP). — The Washington Post today quoted French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud as saying that France and the United States, with different national constraints on their actions, have agreed to help African nations protect themselves against "destabilising external forces" if these nations will initiate a joint defensive arrangement.

Guirlingard, who attended the White House dinner, was quoted by the Post as saying: "We agreed... that if the African states put together some operative arrangement to defend themselves against those destabilizing, external influences, we will help them and back them. Both presidents referred it to their foreign ministers and I discussed it this (Monday) morning with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance."

France has already shown its "willingness to back those African states who are willing to defend themselves," Guir-ingaud was quoted as saying, especially referring to the parachute drop by French Legionnaires on the besieged copper mining center of Kolwezi in Zaire's Shaba Province.

The Post quoted the minister as saying further: "and the president (Carter) has shown a willingness to do the same -- as much as present congressional legislation permits. He also has indicated his intention

Guiringaud was quoted by the Post as saying that during the last two years, "we see Cuban forces - regular forces and Soviet military advisers, active in Africa - in Angola, in the Horn of Africa in Mozambique, and we see the hand of the Cubans in many of the destabilising tensions which we have to face in Africa."

There are enough "local causes of tension" in Africa, largely due to the 19th Century national borders that cut across tribal lines, Guiringaud was quoted as saying, "but such tension would not develop into open conflict without the help of the Soviet-Cuban intervention."

The latest figures show that 405 immigrants settled in Rhodesia last month, giving a net loss of 663 whites.

There was a net loss of 11,000 last year, according to official figures, despite the fact that each family is allowed to leave with only \$1,300 under the country's strict exchange control regulations.

Thirty people were detained, and the university in the town was closed for a month.

The five stations in the new system will be spaced to provide worldwide coverage. A \$33 million contract awarded

"The star field can be frozen in a stop-action sequence," the air force said. "Stars are automatically filtered from the night sky backdrop by the computer, causing light streaks to appear on display screens in the control centre."

Thus, satellite movements resemble a comet -- a tail of light etching itself across the video monitor, showing up in seconds as the space object.

Among other things, he said, work is under way on devices which would give warning of an impending attack on one of the U.S. satellites in orbit. He also spoke of various proposed increases in space surveillance radars to stretch their detection range and improve the accuracy of their measurements.

"Chancellor Schmidt described President Carter as much wiser than the Congress in seeking to end the embargo," the Cypriot leader said.

"I humbly submit that it is for the American nation and in particular for the U.S. Congress finally to determine what is wise and what is not in con-

Africa. In a speech strongly criticizing the Kremlin, the West Virginia senator said Soviet African policy and Moscow's alleged disregard for human rights could block Senate approval of a new arms limit

"The blame for the atrocities in (Zaire's) Shaba Province also rests with the Cubans and Soviets..." he said.

"The Soviet activity in Africa, the Soviet disregard for the Helsinki human rights agreement... will be taken into account by the Senate," he added.

CAIRO, (F.T.) — Although Egypt has some of the most productive agricultural land in the world, the country suffers an acute shortage of meat. A critical shortage of cattle feedstuffs, particularly during the dry summer months, has resulted in the animal protein consumption of the average Egyptian being among the lowest in the world.

In a series of laboratory experiments the researchers have developed physical, chemical and microbiological processes to improve the digestibility and nutritive value of corn, rice and sugar by-products. Feeding trials have indicated that the processed by-products can be used as components of cattle and other animal food.

and work is now under way to establish a semi-industrial pilot plant capable of producing about one ton of pellet-form food per hour. This plant is expected to be operating by the end of the year. The ultimate goal is the establishment of a number of small local plants on the scale of cooperative farms, some of which are participating in the project.

At the same time, researchers in Alexandria are exploring another way of increasing feed production, using by-products of the food canning industry which is chiefly concentrated near Cairo and Alexandria. It was found that this garbage, once sorted and ground-up, constituted a complete poultry ration, with a high protein content of 22 per cent.

...wheat and rice bran, and
...at additional summer for-
...could be grown by intro-
...ing new forage crops in-
...ch a way as not to distur-
...the farm economy. Elephant
...grass is a good candidate and
...is being introduced experi-
...mentally in a kind of musical
...chairs game, in which crops

Preliminary results last summer showed that milk productivity of cows fed with elephant grass alone is as high as that of cows fed with other forage grasses, clover, and pelleted food. It is certain that the high productivity of elephant grass can considerably increase the meat production per hectare.

Yet the country's four main crops, cotton, corn, rice and sugar, yield more than 8m tons of by-products. At present only a very limited amount of cottonseed cake is used in the production of cattle feed, but by-products of the other three crops are potenti-

Dr. Khaled Al Shazly, project leader, and Dr. A. R. Abou Akkada, principal investigator,

Dr. Al Shazly and Dr. Akkaba believe that this project could lead to the production of 2.5m tons of pelleted food per year, enough for all the country's livestock. Actual production of pelleted food at present is only 800,000 tons per year.

Crop rotation
At present, about 80 per

The best of Britain can be seen in miniature at a fascinating model landscape near England's South Coast. Models built to a scale of 1/254 recreate some of Britain's most famous sights. In a minute you can walk from Tower Bridge to the Queen's favourite home, Windsor Castle, stop by the Concorde at Heathrow Airport on the way. Highland games in Scotland are only a few metres further on. Each replica is exact to the minutest detail. Nelson's Column in Trafalgar Square is only 2m, 30 high but the famous lions and pigeons are not forgotten. Tucktonia, which delights both children and adults, is 155 kms. from London close to the well known seaside resort of Bournemouth.

In a statement issued here last night, Mr. Kyprianou, who is visiting the U.S., also said he believed President Carter was misled in advising the Congress to lift the boycott.

"Chancellor Schmidt may be of the opinion that with his actions he is trying to strengthen the NATO alliance," the Greek-Cypriot head of state said.

President Kyprianou were
n. "In other words, Chancellor
r Schmidt appears to be ad
ising Congress to legalise th
ime committed against Cyp
by Turkey -- something
hich, if it happens, would

He said he was confident the Congress would refuse to be misled into taking any action that would bring it into conflict with U.S. laws, principles of morality, justice and human rights and the resolutions of the U.N.

Pharaon had announced his intentions to make the tender offer after he purchased more than 121,000 shares, or about 10 per cent of the company.


Gupton said, "Our shareholders have taken the position that this was a fair price in view of the current market price of the stock and in view of the immediately available prospects for the bank."

ought to get a chance to evaluate their own position and to take advantage of this offer. It was in their best interest to

10 per cent, of the bank's 12 million shares in January from former federal budget chief Bert Lance, who once headed the NBG.

BONGAY

5-10

Answer: 

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